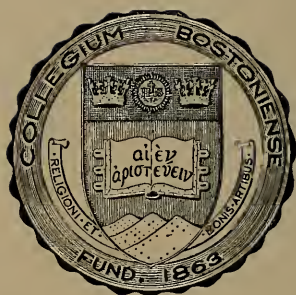


BOOKS
OLDS
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Corrections

APRIL, 1945

VOL. XVII

No. 4

Boston College Bulletin



THE LAW SCHOOL

CATALOGUE 1944-1945

ANNOUNCEMENT 1945-1946

BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

441 STUART STREET

BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE HOURS

The Summer: During the summer the office will be open on Mondays from 9:00 A.M., to 9:00 P.M.; on other week days, except Saturday, from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; on Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon.

Registration Periods: For the purpose of registration, the office will be open daily, except Saturday, from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.; on Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P. M. during the following weeks:

Fall Term, 1945—from August 27 to September 5, 1945;

Winter Term, 1945-46—from December 17 to 21, 1945;

Spring Term, 1946—from April 3 to 10, 1946.

The School Year: During the regular school year the office is open from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; from 9:00 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. on Saturdays.

For further information address

THE SECRETARY
BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
441 STUART STREET
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS
Telephone Kenmore 8464

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CALENDAR

APRIL 1945 – SEPTEMBER 1946

APRIL-1945

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THE LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR

SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR

SPRING TERM 1945

Classes of the Spring Term begin.....	Wednesday, April 11, 1945
University Alumni Day	Monday, June 11, 1945
University Commencement	Wednesday, June 13, 1945
Academic Year ends	Wednesday, July 25, 1945
Summer recess begins	Thursday, July 26, 1945

SEVENTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR

FALL TERM 1945

Fall Registration ends	Tuesday, September 4, 1945
Classes of the Fall Term begin	Wednesday, September 5, 1945
The Fifth Annual Red Mass†	Saturday, October 13, 1945
Fall Term ends	Tuesday, December 18, 1945

WINTER TERM 1945-1946

Classes of the Winter Term begin	Friday, December 21, 1945
Christmas Day; classes suspended	Tuesday, December 25, 1945
New Year's Day; classes suspended	Tuesday, January 1, 1946
Winter Term ends	Friday, April 5, 1946

SPRING TERM 1946

Classes of the Spring Term begin	Wednesday, April 10, 1946
Good Friday; classes suspended	Friday, April 19, 1946
University Alumni Day	Monday, June 10, 1946
University Commencement Day	Wednesday, June 12, 1946
Academic Year ends	Wednesday, July 24, 1946
Summer Recess begins	Thursday, July 25, 1946

† For an explanation of the Red Mass confer page 44

BOSTON COLLEGE

The corporate title of Boston College is

THE TRUSTEES OF BOSTON COLLEGE

University charter granted by the Massachusetts Legislature
approved April 1, 1863; amended April 1, 1908

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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President

William V. Corliss, S.J.
Treasurer

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Secretary

George A. Keelan, S.J.
Stephen A. Mulcahy, S.J.
Daniel J. Lynch, S.J.
John C. O'Connell, S.J.
Edward S. Swift, S.J.
Joseph R. Walsh, S.J.

BOSTON COLLEGE
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1944-1945

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UNIVERSITY HISTORY

Boston College is one of the twenty-five colleges and universities in the United States conducted by the Society of Jesus. The Boston College Law School is one of the thirteen American law schools conducted under the same auspices.* The university traditions of Boston College are the product of four centuries of educational idealism and practical experience of the Society of Jesus which, since its foundation in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, has established and conducted institutions of higher learning in all parts of the world.

Boston College owes its inception to the foresight and energy of the scholarly John McElroy, S.J., Superior of the first Jesuit community in New England. This community, still located at old Saint Mary's in Boston, was founded in 1849. In 1857, in accordance with the Society's traditional devotion to higher education, Father McElroy secured land and erected a group of collegiate buildings on Harrison Avenue in Boston, the present site of the Boston College High School. He was assisted in this undertaking by a group of civic leaders headed by the Honorable Alexander H. Rice, then Mayor of Boston and later Governor of the Commonwealth. The formal opening of the College was delayed by the Civil War, and for a time the buildings were used as a House of Studies of the Society of Jesus.

Boston College was formally incorporated by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature approved by Governor John A. Andrew, April 1, 1863. The charter authorized the conferring of all degrees usually conferred by universities in the Commonwealth, except medical degrees. This single restriction upon its university charter was removed by legislative amendment, April 1, 1908. Formal instruction was commenced on September 5, 1864, under the presidency of John Bapst, S.J., and the deanship of Robert Fulton, S.J. In 1913, during the presidency of Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., the site of Boston College was transferred to the present extensive and beautiful campus at University Heights, Chestnut Hill, Newton. The buildings already erected there are universally acclaimed as outstanding monuments of Collegiate Gothic in the United States.

Since the transfer to University Heights, other schools have been added, by foundation or affiliation, to the original College of Arts and Sciences. The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business Administration are also located at University Heights. The College of Arts and Sciences Intown, the Law School, and the School of Social Work are conveniently located in downtown Boston. The College of Liberal Arts in Lenox is situated in the heart of the Berkshires. The School of Philosophy and Science, the School of Theology, and the Seismological Observatory are in Weston, Massachusetts.

* These institutions will be found listed on the inside back cover

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL

Boston College is a member of or approved by the following institutions: The American Council of Education, The Association of American Universities, The Association of American Colleges, The Association of American Law Schools, The Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, The American Jesuit Educational Association, The National Catholic Educational Association, The American Association of Schools of Social Work, The New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

FACULTY

The Faculty of Boston College is affiliated with The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Political Science Association, The American Bar Association, The American Law Institute, The American Judicature Society, The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, The American Jesuit Philosophical Association, The American Classical League, The American Philological Society, The Classical Association of New England, The American Historical Association, The American Catholic Historical Association, The Italian Historical Society, The American Mathematical Association, The American Physical Society, The Physics Research Academy, The American Chemical Society, The Seismological Society of America, The Boston Geological Society, The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The Institute of Radio Engineers, The Society for the Promotion of Engineering in Education, The American Medical Association, The Massachusetts Medical Society, The Catholic Biblical Association of America, The American Sociological Society, The American Orthopsychiatric Society, The American Public Welfare Association, The National Conference of Social Work, The National Probation Association, The Child Welfare League of America, The National Catholic Charities Conference, The Rural Sociological Society of America, The American Association of University Professors, The American Association of Teachers of Spanish, The American Association of Teachers of Italian, The Association of Social Workers, The Association of Librarians of America, The Association of American Law Libraries, The American Association of Collegiate Registrars, The Eastern Association of College Deans and Advisers of Men, and other learned societies.

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1944-1945

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Librarian of the Law School

Felix Doherty, A.B., LL.B.³
Registrar of the Law School

Madeleine Mercier, A.B.
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A. Kenneth Carey⁵
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 S.T.D., Gregorian University

John E. Hannigan
Associate Professor of Law
 LL.B., LL.M., Boston University

¹ Leave of absence, U. S. N. R.

² Leave of absence, U. S. C. G.

³ Leave of absence, U. S. A.

⁴ Leave of absence, 1944-45

⁵ Acting Librarian

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A.B., A.M., Boston College; Ph.D., Gregorian University;

S.T.L., Weston College; LL.B., Georgetown

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Associate Professor of Law

A.B., Boston College; LL.B., Harvard

Cornelius J. Moynihan

Professor of Law

A.B., Boston College; LL.B., Harvard

Philip J. Murphy

Associate Professor of Law

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Acting Dean and Professor of Law

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John D. O'Reilly, Jr.³

Professor of Law

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Emil Slizewski

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A.B., LL.B., Boston College

Richard S. Sullivan

Professor of Law

A.B., LL.B., Boston College; LL.M., Harvard

William J. Wallace

Associate Professor of Law

A.B., Boston College; LL.B., J.D., Georgetown

¹ Leave of absence, U. S. N. R.

² Leave of absence, U. S. C. G.

³ Leave of absence, 1944-45

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 *Frederick W. Roche, A.B., LL.B. ----- The Rugg Law Club
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 Harvey L. Titus, A.B., LL.B. ----- The Decourcy Law Club
 William D. Tribble, LL.B. ----- The Butler Law Club

*Leave of absence for duration of war.

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1944-1945

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John J. Grigalus, LL.B., '34

James J. Curley, A.B., LL.B., '36

Joseph F. Henry, A.B., LL.B., '36

Gerald J. O'Leary, B.B.A., M.B.A., LL.B., '37

Raymond Rourke, Cert. in Law, '38

Raymond Dodds, LL.B., '39

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1944-1945

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Cornelius James Sullivan, '45

Edward Daniel Hurley, '46

William Edward Ryan, '46

William Nickey Wright, '46

James Joseph Mellen, '47

Matthew Thomas Connolly, '47

Albert Henry Labastie, '47

THE BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

In 1929, the Trustees of Boston College, with the active cooperation of eminent members of the bench and bar, established the Boston College Law School. Formal instruction was commenced on September 26, 1929, and the first class was graduated June 15, 1932. With the graduation of this first class the School was officially approved by the American Bar Association through its Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. In 1937, the School was elected to membership in the Association of American Law Schools. Women students were admitted to the School in 1940. At present the School is located at 441 Stuart Street, Boston, a few steps from Copley Square and the Boston Public Library. The Massachusetts State Library, the federal, state and municipal courts are situated but a few minutes from the School.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The purpose of the Boston College Law School is to prepare young men and women of intelligence, industry, and character for careers of public service in the administration of justice. With this objective, students are given a rigorous training in the principles and rules, the standards and technique of the law, not as ends in themselves, but as means to the attainment of justice in a society subject to constantly changing economic and social forces. The program of instruction is designed to equip the student to practise law wherever the Anglo-American system of law prevails. Hence, there is a thorough insistence upon the common law, although special attention is given to the law of Massachusetts, the other New England states, and New York state. Courses in public law are emphasized in accordance with the current development of American jurisprudence.

The case method of instruction, employed in all leading American law schools, has been followed from the foundation of the School. By this method the student is trained in the art of legal analysis and in the solution of legal problems by the same process of research and reasoning which he must use in his professional career. He is trained to analyze complicated facts, to discern therein the real issues of law and of fact, to discover scientifically the pertinent case and statute law, and to solve the legal problem by a logical and accurate application of the proper legal principles. All students are required to participate actively in the classroom discussion of cases, and are encouraged to confer with members of the Faculty at all times. Each first year student is assigned to a specific professor for the purpose of consultation and orientation. The importance of a thorough law school training is indicated in the following statement.

CHOOSING A LAW SCHOOL

The American Bar Association, through its Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, has recently issued a statement for the guidance of young men and women who plan to study law. It is entitled "Choosing a Law School" and reads in part as follows:

Introduction

"The choice of a good law school is the most important decision which a young man or woman intending to enter the profession of law has to make before actually beginning the training for a legal career . . .

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that students who are planning on being admitted to the bar should secure their training in an institution which is recognized by all state boards of bar examiners. Otherwise they may find themselves not qualified for admission in a state where they wish to practice. There are law schools in existence which do not measure up to the accepted standards of the profession and whose graduates are not eligible to take the bar examinations in about half of the states of the Union. These states sometimes make exceptions in favor of local schools. Students should most carefully consider the requirements of admission to the bar in other states before entering any law school which is not fully recognized.

Legal Education

"Preparation for the bar has changed in character and extent during the last third of a century even more than have the processes of general education . . . Today the importance of getting the best law school training available is widely recognized . . .

"For the young man or woman who has made the decision to become a lawyer or to gain admission to the bar for the sake of advancement in other fields, the question is no longer, 'How shall I get my legal training?' but rather, 'What law school shall I attend?' It is not possible to make any dogmatic answer to this query since the answer must depend on various factors which will differ in different cases, such as the finances of the student, the amount and nature of his pre-legal education, the time which he has to spend, his scholarship, and other things . . .

Academic Standards

"Every student who starts to study law should do so in a school approved by the American Bar Association, not only because those schools have been certified after careful examination as giving satisfactory training in accordance with accepted standards of the profession, but also because there are many states where training in unapproved schools is not recognized by the licensing authorities . . . Although the person who begins law study may have a definite idea

where he intends to practice, circumstances may alter this intention even after he has finished his law school course and he should not allow himself, by attending an unapproved school, to be put into the position of being unable to be admitted to the bar in approximately half of the states of the Union . . .

Pre-Legal Education

"The American Bar Association has never made any recommendations as to the subjects to be studied in the pre-legal course, nor has the Association of American Law Schools set out any list of subjects. In general it will be agreed that English, history and some science are desirable ingredients of the pre-legal course. In the main, however, its purpose is to mature the mind and develop the thinking processes which are so important in every branch of law study. The pre-legal student should begin the cultivation of professional standards of study as soon as possible. The pre-law requirement of completion of half of the number of hours required for a Bachelor's degree is best fulfilled for law school purposes in a college of arts and sciences and should not include courses having little or no intellectual content, such as physical education, military drill, home economics, music, dancing, etc. Courses having to do with the law, such as business law, for example, are not considered as pre-legal courses . . .

Conclusion

"The student intending to begin the study of law should write to the clerk of the supreme court of the state where he expects to practice and secure a copy of the rules for admission to the bar in order that he may be sure that legal education will be such as to qualify him for admission in the state where he wishes to practice. In some cases registration with the board of bar examiners is required at the beginning of law study. Students who neglect to comply with the rules of admission may find themselves in difficulty when they seek to secure a license. The importance to the intending lawyer of enrolling in a good law school cannot be exaggerated. The choice of a school may have a vital bearing on the student's future career."

NOTE

Of the one hundred and seventy-six law schools in the United States, one hundred and eight are on the approved list of the American Bar Association. Of the one hundred and eight law schools so approved, ninety-five have attained to membership in the Association of American Law Schools. These two associations, representative of the highest idealism of the teaching and practising profession, have worked together for many years with efficiency and success in elevating the standards of legal education and practice in the United States.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

The Boston College Law School is fully approved by the American Bar Association through its Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. It is also a member of the Association of American Law Schools, which prescribes the following requirements for a member school:

1. It shall be a school not operated as a commercial enterprise, and the compensation of any officer or member of its teaching staff shall not depend on the number of students, nor on the fees received.

2. It shall require of all candidates for a degree, at the time of the commencement of their law study, the completion of one-half of the work acceptable for a Bachelor's degree granted on the basis of a four-year period of study by the state university or the principal colleges or universities in the state where the law school is located. A student's pre-legal work must have been passed with a scholastic average at least equal to the average required for graduation in institutions attended and such average shall be based upon all of the work undertaken by the student in his pre-law curriculum, exclusive of non-theory course in military science, hygiene, domestic arts, physical education, vocal or instrumental music or courses without intellectual content of substantial value. (But confer "Veterans," page 25).

3. It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies; and a course of four years duration, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies. (But confer "War Program," page 24).

4. It shall not accept for credit toward the first degree in law, with or without examination, work taken in an unapproved law school.

5. It shall own and maintain an adequate law library which shall be so housed and administered as to be readily available for use by students and faculty; and it shall employ a qualified librarian whose principal activities are devoted to the development and maintenance of an effective library service.

6. It shall have on its faculty a sufficient number of full-time professors who devote substantially all of their interest to the work of the school.

7. It shall be a school which possesses reasonably adequate facilities and which is conducted in accordance with those standards and practices generally recognized by member schools as essential to the maintenance of a sound educational policy. Hence, students previously disqualified on account of poor scholarship in any other law school shall not be admitted, except in unusual cases where the dean or faculty of the admitting school has reason to believe that the failure was occasioned by factors other than lack of capacity.

MORNING AND EVENING SESSION

The study of law is a difficult and exacting pursuit of the gravest individual and social importance. Hence, it is the policy of the School to urge all candidates to enroll in the Morning Session, which is designed for students who devote substantially all of their working time to their studies. Classes in the Morning Session are conducted daily from Monday through Friday.

For the benefit of those who find it impossible to devote their full time to the study of law, the School conducts an Evening Session, which is substantially equivalent to the Morning Session in its program of instruction, in the personnel of its faculty, and in the total number of class hours. The character of examinations and the grading standards are the same for both Morning and Evening Sessions. For the purpose of conserving the maximum time for study, classes in the Evening Session are concentrated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The main Law Library, recently remodelled and enlarged, now contains more than twenty-five thousand volumes. It has been growing rapidly and, as in the past, substantial additions will be made each year. The Law Library includes several sets of Massachusetts and United States Reports, the reports of the other New England states, the reports of all other state courts of last resort up to the National Reporter System, the Illinois Appellate Courts Reports, the entire National Reporter System; the English Reports Full Reprint, the Law Reports, the All England Law Reports; and the annotated reports, such as American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, Lawyers' Reports Annotated, American and English Annotated Cases, American Law Reports, English Ruling Cases, and the Lawyers' Edition of the United States Supreme Court Reports. The Library also contains the reports and decisions of administrative bodies, such as the Board of Tax Appeals, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, Court Decisions relating to the National Labor Relations Act, the Public Utilities Reports, and the Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents.

In its section of statutory material, the Library contains the Massachusetts Statutes, the Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, the United States Statutes at Large, the United States Code Annotated, the Uniform Laws Annotated, the statutes of the New England states and a large number of other states, the Statutes at Large and the Public General Statutes of England. The standard legal digests and

encyclopedias are available, such as the American Digest, the Massachusetts Digest, the Supreme Court Digest, the English and Empire Digest, American Jurisprudence, Ruling Case Law, Corpus Juris and Corpus Juris Secundum, Words and Phrases, Perm. Ed., Halsbury's Laws of England and the Canadian Abridgment. In addition, the Law Library contains a large collection of standard non-legal works and books of reference; it is a depository of the works on International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Library is supervised by a full-time librarian and two assistant librarians. It is open from 9:00 A.M. to 10:30 P.M., Monday through Friday; 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Saturday; 1:00 P. M. to 6:00 P.M. on Sunday.

In addition to the Law Library, the General Library of Boston College, situated at University Heights, which contains approximately one hundred and seventy thousand volumes, is available to the students of the Law School. Students have easy access to the Public Library of the City of Boston, which contains more than two million volumes, and to the Massachusetts State Library of more than six hundred thousand volumes.

THE JAMES B. CARROLL READING ROOM

Additional library facilities are available to the students of the Boston College Law School through the generosity of Mrs. Mary E. Carroll of Springfield, who donated to the School the entire personal law library of her late husband, Associate Justice James B. Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. This large collection, valuable for its content and its memories, is now shelved in a special room adjoining the main Law Library and designated as the James B. Carroll Reading Room. A large oil painting of the late Mr. Justice Carroll is enshrined in the midst of the books which he used so skillfully and devotedly during his seventeen years on the supreme judicial tribunal of Massachusetts. The James B. Carroll Reading Room is open to students daily except Sunday.

During the past year the Library was augmented through the generosity of the following: The Honorable Charles J. Brown, Mr. John P. Connaughton, Mr. Thomas M. Reynolds, and Mr. Eliot U. Wyman, Class of 1934.

THE LAW CLUBS

An important supplement to the formal academic instruction is provided by the Law Clubs and the Bostonia Competition. The purpose of the law clubs is to give the student practical instruction and experience in the analysis of legal problems, the use of law books, and the preparation and presentation of cases before an appellate court. Membership is voluntary but all students are urged to participate in the law club work because of the valuable training and experience derived therefrom.

Students taking part in such work are divided into small groups comprising the various law clubs, and are assigned cases for preparation and argumentation throughout the year. In these arguments the clubs oppose one another, and the cases are heard and decided by practising attorneys who serve as Law Club Instructors.

THE BOSTONIA COMPETITION

The assignment of cases to the various law clubs is part of a competitive scheme which, by a process of elimination, culminates in the final argument of the Bostonia Competition. The final argument each year is conducted in public before a court comprised of Justices of State and Federal courts.

THE NISI PRIUS CLUB

The Nisi Prius Club further supplements formal classroom instruction by providing a forum for discussion of the law in action. Bi-monthly meetings are conducted at which addresses are delivered by members of the judiciary, administrative officials, and practising attorneys. An open discussion period follows each address. Special attention is devoted to the practice and procedure of courts and administrative agencies. Membership in the Club is open to students of all classes.

THE STUDENT COUNCIL

The Student Council affords a ready means of contact between the student body, the alumni, and the Faculty of the Law School. It provides an opportunity for consultation with the Faculty on all matters affecting the interests and welfare of the student body. Its membership is determined partly by academic standing and partly by election, being composed of the highest ranking students in each class together with the presidents thereof. Members of the Student Council for the academic year 1944-1945 will be found listed on page 13.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates for admission to the Boston College Law School must be at least eighteen years of age and must:

1. Possess a Bachelor's Degree from an *approved* college or university, or
2. Have completed at least one-half the work acceptable for a Bachelor's Degree in an *approved* college or university. Such work must have been performed with a scholastic average at least equal to the average required for a degree in the institution attended. (Confer "Veterans," page 25).

SPECIAL STUDENTS

A limited number of applicants, who cannot fulfill the above admission requirements, may be admitted as *special students* in the discretion of the Committee on Admissions. Such applicants must be high school graduates and at least twenty-three years of age. They must advance substantial reasons for a well-grounded expectation that their informal training and experience have equipped them adequately to pursue the study of law. They must take the entire course under the same standards and conditions as regularly matriculated students. Special students may not be candidates for a degree but, upon the successful completion of their course, they will be awarded a Certificate in Law. Special students, who lack two years of college work, may not take the bar examination in Massachusetts unless they began the study of law prior to September 1, 1938.

AUDITORS

A limited number of persons who desire to take specified courses in the law school curriculum, without being candidates for a degree or a certificate, may be admitted to such courses in the discretion of the Dean. No credit of any kind, however, will be certified for such work.

ADVANCED STANDING

Admission to upper classes will be permitted to an applicant who, being qualified for admission to the Law School under the general rule for regular students, has successfully completed the first or second year of study while in full attendance at a member law school of the Association of American Law Schools or at a law school approved by the American Bar Association. The amount of credit granted for such previous study will be determined entirely by the Committee on Admissions. At least two complete terms will be required in residence at the Boston College Law School immediately preceding the award of a degree.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

Applicants for admission to the Boston College Law School should communicate with the Secretary, Boston College Law School, 441 Stuart Street, Boston. Application forms and complete information regarding entrance requirements will then be furnished.

1. Application must be made in writing upon the official form.

2. Official transcripts of *all* collegiate and professional study must be sent directly to the Registrar of the Boston College Law School by the Registrar of the institution in which such work has been done.

3. The registration fee of five dollars must be paid before formal action will be taken on the application. *This fee will be refunded if the application is denied.*

4. A personal interview may be required by the Committee on Admissions before an application is accepted.

5. If the application is accepted, the student must register personally at the Registrar's office before the date indicated in this Bulletin. An added fee of five dollars will be charged for *late* registration.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Scholastic standing is determined by written examinations conducted at the end of each term. Examinations are graded according to the following scale: A, 75 or over; B, 70-74; C, 65-69; D, 60-64; E, 55-59; F, 54 or below. To gain credit in any course a student must attain grade D or higher. E and F are deficiency grades, E indicating a condition and F a failure.

A student who receives a general average of F in his courses for the year will be automatically excluded from the School. A student who receives a general average of E will be automatically ineligible for advancement to a higher class and, in the discretion of the Faculty, may be excluded from the School. A student who receives a general average of low D and who incurs one deficiency will be eligible to advance to the next class on probation. A student who incurs more than one deficiency may be, in the discretion of the Faculty, excluded from the School, declared ineligible for advancement, or placed on probation.

A student declared ineligible for advancement must repeat courses in which he is deficient and, in the discretion of the Faculty, may be required to repeat or take other courses; having completed such work satisfactorily, he may advance to the next higher class on probation. A student who has been declared ineligible for advancement or on probation and who incurs a further deficiency may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be excluded from the School.

Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, a student who receives grade F in any course must repeat that course by attending the classes and passing the *next* regular examination therein. A student who receives grade E in any course must remove the condition by passing the *next* regular examination in that course. Any grade below D incurred in a deficiency examination constitutes a failure. A student who repeats a course or takes a condition examination must fulfill the current requirements of the course. No special examinations are conducted at any time.

ATTENDANCE

Regular attendance at all classes is required. Attendance is recorded and for excessive absences students may be refused the right to take examinations. No student while in attendance at this School shall be registered in any other school or college or in any other department of Boston College without the written consent of the Dean.

The Faculty reserves the right to change the program of instruction, the requirements for credits and degrees, and all regulations affecting the student body. Such changes may be made applicable to students already enrolled.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

The Trustees of Boston College confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws on candidates recommended by the Faculty of the Law School. Such candidates must have completed satisfactorily the work prescribed by the Law Faculty. The required period of residence, in normal times, is three years for students of the Morning Session and four years for students of the Evening Session. In accordance with the provisions of the War Program, outlined below, the calendar time of required residence has been reduced to two years for students of the Morning Session and to three years for students of the Evening Session. In case of students granted advanced standing by the Committee on Admissions, at least two full terms of work are required in residence at the Boston College Law School immediately preceding the award of a degree. Courses leading to the graduate degrees of Master of Laws and Doctor of Juridical Science have not yet been established.

HONORS

Degrees with honors earned in course will be awarded as follows: *summa cum laude* to students having a general average of 80 or over, provided they have maintained an average of 75 in each year of the law course; *magna cum laude* to students having a general average of 77-79, provided they have maintained an average of 75 in each year; *cum laude* to students having a general average of 73-76, provided they have maintained an average of 70 in each year.

THE WAR PROGRAM

In order to ameliorate the difficulties of war-time study of law, the Trustees of Boston College have approved, for the duration of the war, the following recommendations of the Faculty of the Law School:

THREE TERM ACADEMIC YEAR

1. The required calendar time of resident study is hereby shortened to two years in the Morning Session and to three years in the Evening Session. In accordance therewith, the academic year 1945-1946 will begin September 5, 1945, and end July 24, 1946. This will avoid the extreme heat of the month of August, which seems incompatible with energetic classroom work and profitable study. The academic year will be divided into a Fall, Winter and Spring Term; each term will consist of fifteen weeks of classroom instruction. The full law course may be completed in six terms (two calendar years) in the Morning Session, and in nine terms (three calendar years) in the Evening Session. (For 1945-1946, see page 5).

New students will be accepted at the opening of each term to begin, to continue or to complete the study of law.

WITHDRAWALS

2. In accordance with the Emergency Resolutions of the Association of American Law School, a student who, because of actual entry into the *armed* forces of the United States, is unable to take the regular examinations of a scholastic term, may be granted credit for such term, provided:

- a) he has satisfactorily completed at least two full terms,
 - b) his present scholastic standing is satisfactory,
 - c) he has attended class for more than one-half the term in question,
 - d) his classroom work during this period has been of a satisfactory quality,
 - e) he passes whatever special examinations may be prescribed in his case,
 - f) and provided that the Faculty, after a consideration of his entire record and all pertinent circumstances, so decides.
- Such credit is a matter of discretion and not of right.

3. If any student is compelled to withdraw from the School by the operation of the Selective Service Act, or voluntarily withdraws to enlist in the *armed* forces of the United States, the *entire* tuition for any *incompleted* and *uncredited* term will be refunded to him.

4. A student who withdraws on account of serious illness shall be given a return of tuition paid in an amount depending upon the date of his withdrawal. Formal notice of withdrawal, together with doctor's certificate, must be filed at the office. In case of extraordinary conditions necessitating withdrawal, due consideration will be given to each case.

VETERANS

In keeping with the policy of other departments of the University, the Law School of Boston College is offering every inducement to the Veteran to enter upon or to continue, as the case may be, his legal education, and to complete it at the earliest possible time, consistent with good scholarship. Beginning students are extended the opportunity of discussing fully their problems with the Dean and Faculty of the Law School and with the Educational Advisor at Boston College. Throughout the course veterans will have the guidance and assistance of the Dean and the entire Faculty of Law.

In the case of students entering upon the study of Law for the first time, pre-legal credits will be recognized in accordance with rules and regulations announced by the Association of American Law Schools, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association and the Boards of Bar Examiners in the several states. Applications from veterans will receive individual consideration and courses of study will be arranged to meet the particular needs of the individual student and in accordance with sound standards of legal education.

Veterans who were students at Boston College Law School and who withdrew to enter the armed forces of the United States without completing their law course will be permitted, when honorably discharged from the service, to resume their work as far as possible and without delay at the point of interruption. The curriculum in post-war years will be constructed to facilitate this purpose.

EXPENSES

Registration. A registration fee of \$5 is charged to students entering the School for the first time. This fee must be paid before formal action is taken upon the application. It will be refunded if the application is denied.

Tuition. The tuition for regular students of the morning Session is \$120 per term; for regular students of the Evening Session, \$90 per term. The tuition for auditors and unclassified students who do not take the regular course is \$12 per credit hour.

Graduation. A graduation fee of \$15 is charged to senior students one month before the end of the final term. This fee will be refunded if the student should fail to graduate.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships to the Boston College Law School are regularly available to students of outstanding ability:

The John B. Creeden, S.J., Scholarships, established in honor of the eminent Jesuit educator whose initiative was chiefly instrumental in the founding of the Boston College Law School. These two scholarships are available to graduates of Boston College. One is a full scholarship, the other a one-half scholarship, both to the Morning Session of the School.

Two similar scholarships to the Morning Session are available to graduates of the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts.

A scholarship of two hundred dollars to the second-year morning student with the highest academic standing for his first year, provided his general average is B or better; and a scholarship of seventy-five dollars to each of the two second-year evening students with the highest academic standings during the first year, provided their general average is B or better.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

MORNING SESSION

FIRST YEAR

Agency.

Agency distinguished from other legal relationships; power of agent to bind the principal in contract with third parties; liability of principal for torts committed by his agents or servants; notice; ratification; termination of the agency relationships; mutual rights and obligations of principal and agent.

Two semester hours.

Mechem, *Cases on Agency*, 2nd. ed. by Seavey.

Contracts.

Origin and development of contractual concepts. The formal contract and its present status in the law. Simple contracts and their fundamental elements; offer; acceptance; consideration. The rights and obligations of third parties under contracts; third party beneficiary contracts; assignments. The scope and meaning of contracts. The performance of contracts; express and implied conditions; impossibility of performance. The discharge of contracts; novation; release, accord and satisfaction. Illegal contracts. The Statute of Frauds.

Six semester hours.

Williston, *Cases on Contracts*, 4th ed.

Crimes.

Nature and sources of Criminal Law. The elements of crime: the act and intent, general and specific, and the concurrence thereof. Specific crimes: assault, battery, rape, murder and manslaughter; larceny, embezzlement, false pretences, receiving stolen property, robbery, burglary, arson and malicious mischief. General principles of criminal responsibility: justification and excuse, mistake, consent, entrapment, condonation, necessity, compulsion, **cover**-ture, infancy, insanity, intoxication. Inchoate crimes; conspiracy, attempt, solicitation. Parties in crime.

Three semester hours.

Hall and Glueck, *Cases on Criminal Law*.

Personal Property.

An introductory course designed to give the student a knowledge of the common types of interests in chattels and their constituent legal relations. The following topics are treated: the nature of possession and the rights deriving from possession; bailments, liens, pledges; the effect of satisfaction of a judgment

for the value of a chattel; accession and tortious confusion; gifts of chattels: fixtures.

Two semester hours.

Fraser, *Cases and Readings on Property*, Vol. II.

Real Property I.

A foundation course in the law of real property intended to serve as a basis for subsequent courses on the law of modern conveyancing and on future interests. It treats the history of conveyancing, the common law scheme of estates and non-possessory interests in land. The following topics are covered: tenure; possessory estates; common law methods of creating and transferring possessory estates; non-possessory estates and interests at common law, their creation and transfer; uses and the Statute of Uses; the effect of the Statute of Uses on conveyancing; new types of non-possessory interests originating in the Statute of Uses and the Statute of Wills; the Rule in Shelley's Case and the rule of worthier title: concurrent estates and interests.

Three semester hours.

Fraser, *Cases and Readings on Property*, Vol. 1.

Moynihan, *Preliminary Survey of the Law of Real Property*.

Remedies.

History and organization of the judicial system; outline of proceedings in an action at law. Forms of action: pleadings in actions at law; validity and effect of judgments; jurisdiction over the person. Proceedings against property; proceedings in rem; attachment and garnishment. Trial and adjudication at law; trial by jury; non-suit; directed verdict; instructions to the jury; verdict; motions after verdict; default; judgment. Extraordinary legal remedies. History of equity; development and classification of equity jurisdiction.

Six semester hours

Scott & Simpson, *Cases on Judicial Remedies*.

Morgan, *Introduction to the Study of Law*.

Torts.

Assault; battery; false imprisonment; act and intent. Consent; protection of public interests; defense of self and others; defense of possession and recaption; emergency privileges. Negligence; standard of care; proof of negligence; duty to act; causation; risk-result and means; risks to whom; termination of risk. Duties of suppliers of chattels, manufacturers, contractors. Liability to guest in an automobile. Duties of occupiers of land. Contributory fault. Liability without fault. Deceit; defamation; malicious prosecution; interference with advantageous relations.

Six semester hours

Bohlen, *Cases on Torts*, 3d Ed.

SECOND YEAR

Bankruptcy.

Constitutionality of the Bankruptcy Act. The effect of the Bankruptcy Act on state insolvency laws. Territorial jurisdiction; who may become bankrupts. Prerequisites to adjudication; voluntary bankruptcy, involuntary bankruptcy. Insolvency; amount of indebtedness; petitioning creditors; acts of bankruptcy. Administration, appointment of receiver, provable claims, powers and duties of trustee, property acquired by trustee, exemptions. Discharge: general jurisdiction for discharge, conditions governing the granting or denial of a discharge, revocation of discharge. The new bankruptcy techniques.

Two semester hours.

Holbrook and Aigler, *Cases on Bankruptcy*, 3d ed.

Bills and Notes.

This course treats in detail the formal requisites of negotiability; the forms of acceptance, general, virtual, constructive and qualified; presentment for acceptance; delivery of complete and incomplete instruments. Consideration, transfer and negotiation; forms of indorsement; warranties of indorsers. Rights of holder; holder in due course. Liability of parties to a negotiable instrument. Accommodation paper and the liability of parties thereto. Alteration of instruments, wrongful filling in of blanks, effect of forged indorsements. Real and personal defences. Presentment for payment, notice of dishonor, protest, waiver. Discharge.

Three semester hours.

Campbell, *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

Equity

The history, nature and effect of decrees; equity powers *in personam* and *in rem*; decrees for conveyance of foreign land; injunctions against foreign suits; decrees requiring action outside the jurisdiction; injunctions against nuisances; statutory jurisdiction to enjoin crime. The specific performance of contracts; affirmative contracts; enforcement of negative covenants in contracts for personal services and other contracts; damages in addition to or in lieu of specific performance; relief for and against transferees; equitable servitudes. The consequences of

the right to specific performance; plaintiff's default; partial performance with compensation; the Statute of Frauds; laches and consideration.

Six semester hours

Chaffee & Simpson, *Cases on Equity*, Vols. I and II.

Evidence.

A study of the rules regulating the examination of witnesses; the law defining the privilege of witnesses and the competency of testimony; the evidentiary problems presented by remote and prejudicial evidence; the general nature of hearsay evidence; the hearsay rule and the exceptions thereto; the principles relating to writings with reference to evidence of authenticity and the contents thereof, and the law relative to introduction of extrinsic evidence to modify the legal effect of writings with reference to the parol evidence rule and the sources of interpretative evidence.

Four semester hours.

McCormick, *Cases on Evidence*.

Future Interests.

Reversions, remainders and executory interests at common law and under modern legislation. Creation and execution of powers of appointment. Construction of limitations, particularly of class gifts. Nature and application of the rule against remotely contingent interests and related rules.

Three semester hours.

Simes, *Cases and Materials on Future Interests*.

Real Property II.

This course deals primarily with problems incident to the inter vivos conveyancing of estates, the formal requirements and various elements of deeds, and the functional importance thereof. Particular attention is given to the following topics: creation of easements and profits in land; covenants of title; covenants running with the land; recording acts; the registering of titles. Accretion, adverse possession, prescription. Considerable time is devoted to a study of the law of landlord and tenant, with particular reference to modern statute law.

Three semester hours.

Aigler, Powell & Bigelow, *Cases on Property*, Vol. II.

Sales.

Transfer of the property interest in goods under present sales and under contracts to sell; auction sales; cash sales; conditional sales; negotiable documents of title; trust receipt transactions; fraud and related matters; warranties; remedies of seller and buyer; the Statute of Frauds.

Three semester hours.

Vold, *Cases on Sales*.

Security.

Mortgages of real estate and the suretyship relation as security devices. Various theories of mortgages; essentials of a legal mortgage; recording; masked security transactions; doctrine of future advance; equitable mortgages; foreclosure with particular reference to local statute; incidents of foreclosure, receiverships, marshalling; redemption; notes incident to the interests of mortgagor and mortgagee; assignment and discharge of mortgages. The suretyship contract: capacity of parties, essentials; defences, concealment, fraud, and duress; the Statute of Frauds; absence of legal duty on principal; subsequent defences, discharge of principal, Statute of Limitations, payment, extension of time, alteration of the risk; exoneration, indemnity, subrogation and contribution.

Three semester hours.

Arant, *Cases on Suretyship*, 2d ed.

Keigwin, *Cases on Mortgages*.

Trusts.

This course deals with the development of the trust; its nature as distinguished from various other legal relationships; the creation and elements of a trust; the private and public purpose for which it may be created; the Statute of Wills and the Statute of Frauds as affecting the creation of a trust; the rules governing its modification and termination; the nature of the rights and obligations of the trustee and the cestui que trust, inter se and as to third persons; the resulting and the constructive trust.

Three semester hours.

Scott, *Cases on the Law of Trusts*, 3d ed.

Wills and Administration.

This course deals with the law of succession and the administration of decedents' estates. The first part of the course treats of testamentary capacity, fraud and undue influence in the execution of wills, the formalities of execution, integration of wills,

revocation, condition and mistake, revival of a will. The second part of the course covers the functions and necessity of probate and grant of administration, management of the estate, distribution of the estate including the problems of lapsed and void legacies and devises, and abatement. An intensive study is made of the statutes of descent and distribution of Massachusetts.

Two semester hours.

Mechem and Atkinson, *Cases on Wills*, 2d ed.

THIRD YEAR

Administrative Law.

Constitutional limitations on the creation and jurisdiction of administrative power; separation and delegation of powers. Problems of summary administrative action. The necessity of pleadings in administrative processes. The form, content, and communication of such pleadings. The conduct of administrative hearings, and procedural safeguards against abuses of administrative authority; impartiality of the tribunal, subpoenas, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, rules of evidence, findings of fact. Methods and scope of judicial review of administrative law.

Three semester hours.

Gellhorn, *Administrative Law, Cases and Comments*.

Bankruptcy.

For a description of this course see page 29.

Two semester hours.

Holbrook and Aigler, *Cases on Bankruptcy*, 3d ed.

Business Associations.

The law of business associations, incorporated and unincorporated. The first part of the course treats primarily of partnerships, but also deals with other types of unincorporated associations such as joint stock companies, business trusts and limited partnerships. The following topics are studied; the formation of partnerships, partnership property as distinguished from separate property and a partner's interest therein, assignment of a partner's interest, remedies of a separate creditor, liability of the firm for partner's acts, nature and enforcement of partnership obligations, rights of partners inter se, dissolution, settlement of partnership affairs. The second and major part of the course treats of business

corporations and involves a study of the organization and promotion of corporations; corporate powers, their distribution between shareholders, directors and officers, and the mode of exercising such powers; voting trusts; the duties of directors and the remedies available to shareholders for the enforcement of such duties; the creation, maintenance, decrease and increase of corporate capital.

Four semester hours.

Crane and Magruder, *Cases on Partnership*, shorter selection.

Richards, *Cases on Corporations*, Revised 3d ed.

Comparative Law.

A comparative study of the Canon Law and Anglo-American law of marriage. Formal requirements; impediments, diriment and impedient; matrimonial consent, mistake, fraud, duress; effect of the matrimonial contract and stability of the marriage bond; annulment, divorce, separation; convalidation. Matrimonial courts and procedure.

Seminar: four semester hours.

Codex Iuris Canonici and reference materials.

Conflict of Laws.

The problem of determining the law applicable to a transaction having aspects in more than one state; jurisdiction of states and of courts with special reference to domicile as a basis of jurisdiction, jurisdiction to tax, jurisdiction of persons and property, jurisdiction for divorce; remedies and procedure; marriage, legitimacy and adoption; property, torts and contracts; recognition and enforcement of rights of status, property and inheritance, administration of estates, wardship and receivership; the nature, obligation and effect of a judgment.

Four semester hours.

Beale, *Cases on the conflict of Laws*, De Sloovere's ed.

Constitutional Law.

The doctrine of judicial review of legislation. Reciprocal immunities of federal and state governments. "Express" and "implied" powers of the federal government. The Commerce clause as a source of federal power and as a limitation upon state power. Constitutional provisions in aid of individual rights and privileges, particularly the due process and equal protection clauses.

Four semester hours.

Dodd, *Cases on Constitutional Law*, 3d ed.

Domestic Relations.

The law of marriage and divorce; annulment of marriage; husband and wife; parent and child; infants; with particular reference to the governing statutes of Massachusetts.

Two semester hours.

Madden & Compton, *Cases of Domestic Relations*.

Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.

Constitutional limits of Federal Judicial Power; law applied in federal courts; jurisdiction of District Courts; procedure under the Rules of Civil Procedure; concurrent jurisdiction of State and Federal Courts; jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of Appeal; appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States; original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Three semester hours.

Dobie and Ladd, *Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure*.

Insurance.

The course deals with a consideration, in outline form, of the nature of the various types of insurance carriers, both mutual and entrepreneur, with some study of the case law on fraternal benefit societies; state supervision and control of the insurance business and its constitutional limitations; the nature of the insurance contract and the legal requirement of insurable interest in insurance of property and the person, and the measure of damages (indemnity); exceptions to the risk implied in law and in fact; the basic law on warranties, representations and concealment, the statutory modifications thereof, and the case law under the statutes.

Two semester hours.

Vance Patterson, *Cases on Insurance*, 3d ed.

Labor Law.

This course is designed to introduce the student to the problems of labor law arising from a consideration of the extent to which combinations may pursue variant policies. Specifically, emphasis is placed upon an examination of the English and American historical background of trade unionism; general theories; inducing breach of contract or the termination of the employment relationship and the justification theory at common law; anti-union contracts and the effect thereon of state and federal legislation. Picketing and the control thereof by means other than injunction—police administration, ordinance and statute; control by injunction and the limitations thereon by state and federal legislation. The ends for which men may strike, the closed shop, the

enforcement of fines and penalties, technological improvements, etc. The primary and secondary boycott at common law; the effect of federal and state legislation. Trade agreements. Federal intervention in labor controversies under the Sherman, Clayton, Norris-LaGuardia and National Labor Relations Acts.

Three semester hours.

Landis & Manoff, *Cases on Labor Law*, 2d ed.

Legal Ethics.

This short course is a study of the history, organization, functions and ideals of the legal profession. It treats of admission to the bar, supervision and discipline of attorneys, the lawyer's obligations to the courts and to his client. Problems of professional ethics are considered and discussed.

One semester hour.

Arant, *Cases on Legal Ethics*.

Security.

For a description of this course see page 31.

Three semester hours.

Arant, *Cases on Suretyship*, 2d ed.

Keigwin, *Cases on Mortgages*.

Taxation.

This course is designed primarily as a study of the present Federal tax system; the gift, estate and income tax; other Federal taxes; the Federal tax statutes and their interpretation; the nature and use of Treasury Regulations. Attention is also given to the nature of the power to tax, and the limitations thereon; direct and indirect taxes, the various types thereof and their distinguishing characteristics.

Two semester hours.

(Case book to be announced).

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

1945-1946

The Law School publishes an announcement each August containing the detailed program of instruction, courses and casebooks, and the schedule of hours and classrooms for the ensuing academic year. The announcement for the academic year 1945-1946, to be published in August 1945, may be obtained at the Secretary's Office or will be mailed upon request.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION EVENING SESSION

The content of all courses in the Evening Session is the same as in the Morning Session. For an outline and description of the courses, see the Program of Instruction for the Morning Session.

FIRST YEAR

Agency.

Two semester hours.

Mechem, *Cases on Agency*, 2d ed. by Seavey.

Contracts.

Six semester hours

Williston, *Cases on Contracts*, 4th ed.

Personal Property.

Two semester hours.

Fraser, *Cases and Readings on Property*, Vol. II.

Remedies.

Four semester hours.

Scott & Simpson, *Cases on Judicial Remedies*.

Morgan, *Introduction to the Study of Law*.

Torts.

Five semester hours.

Bohlen, *Cases on Torts*, 3d ed.

SECOND YEAR

Bills and Notes.

Three semester hours.

Campbell, *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

Crimes.

Three semester hours.

Hall and Glueck, *Cases on Criminal Law*.

Equity.

Three semester hours.

Chaffee & Simpson, *Cases on Equity*, Vols. I and II.

Real Property I.

Three semester hours.

Fraser, *Cases and Readings on Property*, Vol. I.

Moynihan, *Preliminary Survey of the Law of Real Property*.

Real Property II.

Three semester hours.

Aigler, Powell & Bigelow, *Cases on Property*, Vol. II.

Sales.

Three semester hours.

Vold, *Cases on Sales*, 3d ed.

THIRD YEAR

Bankruptcy*.

Two semester hours.

Holbrook and Aigler, *Cases on Bankruptcy*, 3d ed.

Business Associations.

Three semester hours.

Crane and Magruder, *Cases on Partnership*, shorter selection.

Richards, *Cases on Corporations*, Revised 3d ed.

Damages*.

Two semester hours.

McCormick, *Cases on Damages*.

Evidence.

Four semester hours.

McCormick, *Cases on Evidence*.

Future Interests.

Three semester hours.

Simmes, *Cases and Materials on Future Interests*.

Labor Law.

Three semester hours.

Landis, *Cases on Labor Law, with Supplement*.

Security.

Three semester hours.

Arant, *Cases on Suretyship*, 2d. ed.

Keigwin, *Cases on Mortgages*.

Trusts.

Four semester hours.

Scott, *Cases on the Law of Trusts*, 3d ed.

Wills.

Two semester hours.

Mechem and Atkinson, *Cases on Wills*, 2d ed.

* Elective courses to be offered in accordance with term announcements.

FOURTH YEAR

Administrative Law.

Three semester hours.

Gellhorn, *Administrative Law, Cases and Comments*.

Conflict of Laws.

Three semester hours.

Beale, *Cases on the Conflict of Laws*, DeSloovere's ed.

Constitutional Law.

Four semester hours.

Dodd, *Cases on Constitutional Law*, 3d ed.

Corporate Reorganizations*.

Two semester hours.

(Case book to be announced).

Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.

Three semester hours.

Dobie and Ladd, *Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure*.

Municipal Corporations*.

Two semester hours.

(Case book to be announced).

Persons and Domestic Relations*.

Two semester hours.

Madden & Compton, *Cases on Domestic Relations*.

Taxation*.

Two semester hours.

(Case book to be announced).

Tax Accounting*.

Two semester hours.

(Case book to be announced).

* Elective courses to be offered in accordance with term announcements.

DEGREES IN COURSE

CLASS OF 1944

BACHELOR OF LAWS

Mary Butler Becker

William James Farrell

Philip Francis Garity

Lt. Daniel Gerard Holland, U.S.M.C.R.

Manuel Earl Kopelman

Anthony George Muello

Patrick Rinaldo

Lt. Paul Mark Ryan, U.S.N.R.

Edmund Joseph Williams

REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1944 - 1945

Symbols: 1, 2, 3, 4 indicate the class; U means Unclassified.

- Auer, John William (1) Scotia, N. Y.
A.B., St. Bernardine of Siena College, 1943
- Brennan, Edmund James (2) Boston
Providence College, 1938-1940
- Brody, George (U) Dorchester
B.S., Massachusetts State College, 1939
- Brown, Howard Carter, Jr. (1) New Rochelle, N. Y.
B.S., Rockhurst College, 1940
- Brown, William Harmon (U) Boston
A.B., Howard University, 1941
- Capraro, Charles William (2) Boston
A.B., Boston College, 1942
- Catherall, R. J. Bennett (U) Sharon
A.B., Williams College, 1933
- Chadwick, Winslow Joseph (1) Boston
B.B.A., Northeastern University, 1944
- Clifford, Michael Joseph (1) Arlington
Special Student
- Connolly, Matthew Thomas (1) Boston
A.B., Boston College, 1933
Ed. M., Teachers' College, Boston, 1934
- Connor, Frank Joseph (1) Brighton
Ph.B., Boston College, 1933
Boston University, 1927-32
Boston College, 1940-41
- Conroy, John Joseph (U) Watertown
Boston University, 1927-1932
Boston College, 1940-41
- Costello, William Joseph (2) Somerville
B.S. in B.A., Boston College, 1943
- Daigneault, Laurent Armand (1) Attleboro
A.B., University of Montreal
- Danehy, Thomas Francis (U) Boston
A.B., A.M., Boston College, 1931, 1934
- Dawson, Charles Edward (1) Portland, Me.
A.B., Holy Cross College, 1944

- Doherty, Michael William (U) Charlestown
A.B., Boston College, 1927
- Donelan, Robert Joseph (3) Roslindale
A.B., Boston College, 1943
- Doyle, William Lamb (2) Cambridge
Ph.B., Providence College, 1944
- Duffey, Paul Kevin (2) North Quincy
A.B., Boston College, 1940
- Eccleston, John Vincent (1) Dorchester
B.S. in B.A., Boston University, 1939
- Fabiano, Salvatore (4) Boston
Northeastern University, 1939-40; 1941-42
Boston University, 1940-41
- Farrington, Palmer D'Ashby (U) Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
College of William and Mary, 1938-39
- Fleming, Geraldine Anne (1) Brookline
A.B., Regis College, 1944
- Foley, Frances Rose (4) Winchester
Boston College, 1933-36
Fordham University, 1934-35
George Washington University, 1939-40
- Goggin, Mary Dorothy (1) Boston
A.B., Regis College, 1944
- Goode, Edward Ambrose (1) Allston
St. Bonaventure's College, 1932-36
- Graham, John Joseph (U) West Haven, Conn.
A.B., A.M., Yale University, 1942; 1943
- Hoyle, Luther Milton, Jr. (1) Boston
A.B., Brown University, 1943
- Hurley, Edward Daniel (3) Watertown
A.B., Harvard University, 1936
- Ianneciello, Anthony Paul (2) Cambridge
A.B., Boston College, 1938
- Jones, Philip Thomas (4) East Weymouth
A.B., Holy Cross College, 1931
A.M., Boston College, 1934
- Kafka, Melvin Milton (3) Sharon
Boston College, 1941-43
- Kendrick, James Michael (1) Roslindale
B.S., University of Vermont, 1929

- Kirby, John Edward (1) Woonsocket, R. I.
Ph.B., Providence College, 1944
- Labastie, Albert Henry (1) Belmont
A.B., Harvard University, 1940
- Lee, Kenneth Walker (1) Newton Highlands
Special Student
- McDavitt, Thomas Brown (1) Boston
A.B., Boston College, 1939
- McDevitt, James Patrick (1) Charlestown
Ph.B., St. John's Seminary, Brighton, 1933
- MacLean, Malcolm Fraser, Jr. (4) Swampscott
A.B., Dartmouth College, 1932
- McMahon, Elisabeth Salathe (U) Boston
Brown University, 1924-26
- Magri, Lucian Cosimo (U) Boston
B.S. in Ed., Boston College, 1941
- Maguire, William Francis (2) Woburn
A.B., Tufts College, 1943
- Mellen, James Joseph (1) Charlestown
A.B., Harvard University, 1933
Harvard School of Business Administration,
1933-34
- Mitchell, William G. Jr. (1) Beverly Farms
A.B., Harvard University, 1939
- Moran, Paul William (2) Boston
A.B., Manhattan College, 1940
- Moses, Ruth Irene (4) Tilton, N. H.
B.S., M.A., Boston University, 1940; 1941
- Oksas, Emilia Marion (1) Brockton
A.B., Emmanuel College, 1932
- Palder, Jacob (1) Boston
Boston College, 1935-38
- Pofcher, Philip Eli (1) Roslindale
A.B., University of Illinois, 1933
- Reardon, John Francis (1) Arlington
A.B., Boston College, 1934
- Reasoner, Carroll Dean (U) Oskaloosa, Ia.
B.S.C., University of Iowa, 1939
- Reilly, Edward Leo (3) Cambridge
A.B., Yale University, 1913

- Rockwell, William Plunkett (4) ----- North Andover
A.B., Harvard University, 1935
Harvard Business School, 1936-38
- Russell, Henry George (U) ----- Boston
B.B.A., M.B.A., Boston University, 1927; 1929
- Ryan, Stephen Ignatius (1) ----- Biddeford, Me.
B.S. in B.A., Boston University, 1944
- Ryan, William Edward (3) ----- Brighton
A.B., A.M., Boston College, 1929; 1930
- Santeusanio, Igino Venecio (3) ----- Lynn
Boston University, 1941-1943
- Sheahan, Thomas Joseph (U) ----- Wickford, R. I.
A.B., Brown University, 1931
- Smith, Francis M. J. (3) ----- Arlington
Ph.B., Providence College, 1934
- Spalding, Thomas Lester (1) ----- Newton Highlands
University of Minnesota, 1938-39
Sioux Falls College, 1939-40
Hamline University, 1940-41
- Stout, Mary Madelyn (3) ----- Quincy
Emmanuel College, 1941-1943
- Sturtevant, Jack (1) ----- South Weymouth
B.S.A., Massachusetts State College, 1936
M. Ed., Boston University, 1944
- Sullivan, Cornelius J. (4) ----- Brookline
A.B., Boston College, 1933
Boston College Graduate School, 1933-34
- Sullivan, Ernest Cornelius (1) ----- Lowell
A.B., Boston College, 1939
- Thomas, Tanous Joseph (1) ----- Roslindale
A.B., Boston College, 1943
- Volpe, Oliver Victor (1) ----- Quincy
B.S., Villanova College, 1938
- Ward, Mary Alice (U) ----- Dorchester
B.B.A., Boston University, 1923
- Wells, Donald Clifton (1) ----- Melrose
B.S., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1942
- White, Joseph Charles (1) ----- Forest Hills
A.B., Boston College, 1920
- Wright, William Nickey (2) ----- Malden
B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1942

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

1944-1945

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	1
Boston College	20
Boston University	6
Brown University	3
Dartmouth College	1
Emmanuel College	2
George Washington University	1
Harvard University	5
Holy Cross College	2
Howard University	1
Manhattan College	1
Massachusetts State College	2
Northeastern University	2
Providence College	4
Regis College	2
Rockhurst College	1
St. Bernardine of Siena College	1
St. Bonaventure College	1
St. John's Seminary	1
Tufts College	1
University of Illinois	1
University of Iowa	1
University of Minnesota	1
University of Montreal	1
University of Wisconsin	1
Villanova College	1
College of William and Mary	1
Williams College	1
Yale University	2
Institutions Represented	30

THE RED MASS

The origin of the Red Mass is obscured by its antiquity. It is the Solemn Votive Mass of the Holy Spirit, celebrated at the beginning of the judicial year, and attended by judges and lawyers of all faiths for the purpose of invoking God's blessing and guidance in the administration of justice. Its traditional name, the Red Mass, is probably derived from the color of the vestments worn by the officers of the Mass. The robes of the attending justices were, in ancient days, bright scarlet. Moreover, the prayer of the Mass beseeches the aid of the Holy Spirit, symbolized by the flaming fire of Divine Love and Wisdom.

The tradition of the Red Mass goes back many centuries in Rome, Paris and London. From time immemorial this beautiful ceremony has officially opened the judicial year of the Sacred Roman Rota. During the reign of Louis IX, Saint Louis of France, La Sainte Chappelle was designated as the proper setting for the service. This magnificent edifice, erected in 1246, was used but once during the year and then for the Red Mass. The custom in England began in the Middle Ages and, even during the present war, English judges and lawyers of all faiths attend the Red Mass annually in Westminster Cathedral.

In the United States the tradition was inaugurated in 1928 in New York City, where the Guild of Catholic Lawyers meets annually with judges and members of law faculties for the Votive Mass in old Saint Andrew's Church in the shadow of the towering State and Federal courts. At present the Red Mass is celebrated annually in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, attended by justices of the highest courts in the land and by men of all religious faiths.

THE RED MASS IN NEW ENGLAND

Under the sponsorship of His Late Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, the Boston College Law School was honored and privileged to introduce this ancient and colorful ceremony to New England on Saturday, October 4, 1941. Fifteen hundred distinguished members of the bench and bar filled the beautiful Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston for the occasion. The Mass was celebrated by the Very Reverend William J. Murphy, S.J., President of Boston College; the address was delivered by the Reverend William J. Kenealy, S.J., Dean of the Boston College Law School.

Under the sponsorship of His Excellency, Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, D.D., Archbishop of Boston, the Fourth Annual Red Mass in New England was conducted in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston, Saturday, October 7, 1944. The Mass was celebrated by the Very Reverend William J. Murphy, S.J., President of Boston College. The address was delivered by His Excellency, Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, D.D., Archbishop of Boston.

The Fifth Annual Red Mass in New England will be celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Boston, Saturday, October 13, 1945.

AMERICAN JESUIT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Colleges and Universities in the United States conducted by the Society of Jesus

Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts
Canisius College, Buffalo, New York
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
Fordham University, New York City, New York
Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia
Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts
John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland
Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois
Loyola University, Los Angeles, California
Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Regis College, Denver, Colorado
Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Missouri
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey
Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California
Seattle College, Seattle, Washington
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Alabama
University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio

AMERICAN JESUIT LAW SCHOOLS

Boston College Law School
Creighton University School of Law
Fordham University School of Law
Georgetown University School of Law
Gonzaga University School of Law
Loyola University (Chicago) School of Law
Loyola University (Los Angeles) School of Law
Loyola University (New Orleans) School of Law
Marquette University Law School
St. Louis University School of Law
University of Detroit School of Law
University of San Francisco School of Law
University of Santa Clara College of Law

